## NEW YORK HERALD.

North-West Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR

DAILY HERALD-Every day, (Sunday included.) two cents the All Broadler berry and (Sunary uncluded,) two center only 52 per only 19 per by 19 and however day, with intelligence from all parts of this con-tinent, the littest moment.

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MECHANICS' HALL, Broadway, near Broome-Christy' PANORAMA HALL, Broadway, near Houston-Banvaro's MELODEON, BOWSTY-ETHIOPEAN AND BALLAD SINGING

PALMO'S OPERA HOUSE, Chambers street—ILLUSTRATES TABERNACLE-MR. DEMPSTER'S BALLAD ENTERTAIN

MINERVA ROOMS-MAJOR GENERAL TOM THUME'S SO

CASTLE GARDEN-SACRED CONCERT.

New York, Sunday, May 14, 1848.

The Circulation of the Herald. The publication of the Heraid commenced yester ay at 10 minutes past 4 o'clock, and finished at

Notice to Our Subscribers. Our subscribers in the Fifteenth ward are requested

to leave their names at this office. A new carrier has taken charge of that route. in order to have the Herald served earlier in the morning.

The Steamers.
It is now generally believed that the Hermani did not leave Southampton till the the 27th ult. The Cambria was to have left Liverpool on the 29th. Both steamers are, therefore, over due. We shall issue an Extra Herald immediately after receiving our foreign letters and papers.

Important Presidential Movements-Remark able Correspondence between Mr. Clay and General Taylor.

Everything is fraught with interest that is connected with the nominations which are soon to be made by the two conventions-the one at Baltimore, and the other at Philadelphia. Politicians and their friends were never so full of business as they are at present. For the last six months article has followed article, and letter after letter has been published from the various candidates, giving their opinions and defining their positions before the public, in order to set some mistaken persons right, as to their views and principles. The mos recent epistolary political documents have been those of Mr. Clay and General Taylor. Mr. Clay's famous circular was dated at Ashland, the tenth of April, and it struck the community with some peculiar sensations. It was a new mode of appearing before the country, and its novelty created re marks of a certain kind in every quarter. The next correspondence which attracted attention was the two letters of General Taylor-one ad dressed to the editor of the Richmond Republican dated April the twentieth, and the other to Captain Allison, two days afterwards, on the twenty-se cond of April.

The letters of both these distinguished men have been before the world for some time, and have elicited a variety of remarks; but they do not disclose all the correspondence that has taken place on the subject. We have the best reasons for knowing that cotemporaneous with the dates of those letters from Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay, which have been published, a private correspondence took place between these distinguished personages, of a very remarkable character, disclosing views, and principles, and feelings on the part of each, which will have a most important bearing on the nomination of the whig national n, and probably on the result of the Presi dential election. We have received this information within the last few days, from the South and West and on such authority as convinces us of the truth o the facts therein set forth. We shall state the par ticulars, as far as they have been disclosed.

This correspondence between Mr. Clay and Gen Taylor was commenced by Mr. Clay. On or about the 10th of April, cotemporaneously with the date of Mr. Clay's famous circular, that gentleman wrote a private letter to Gen. Taylor, containing many of the opinions and views on the Presidency. which he gave in his circular, and also additiona particulars directed particularly to Gen. Taylor, and intended to affect his feelings as to the resul of his nomination by the whig convention in Phila delphia. In this letter Mr. Clay stated to Gen. Taylor that he would be injuring his own prospects and position by permitting his name to be used a a candidate for the Presidency by the whig convention, and that even if he were to be nominated by the convention, he had no chance of succeeding, bein only sure, at the last resort, of Arkansas, Mississ; pi, Louisiana, and some other small States-whils he, Mr. Clay, was decidedly sure of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other large States of the East. Mr. Clay also gave General Taylor to understand that it would be very hazardous for the latter to trust himself to such a contingency, as his friends -meaning those of Mr. Clay-would certainly organize an opposition against him, at all hazards, and defeat his election.

This appears to be the sum and substance of th letter written by Mr. Clay to General Taylor. T this letter the old hero sent a note, in terms very similar to those which he addressed to Santa Ar na and other generals whom he encountered in Mexico. He gave Mr. Clay to understand that he had the highest opinion of Mr. Clay's principles sagacity, and his prospects of being the next Pre sident, and all that sort of thing, but that, for him self, he would not alter his position towards the people of the United States, by the advice of any man, and that he would continue to hold that position at all hazards, and take all the consequences.

This correspondence has produced a decided breach, gradually increasing to a very bitter kind, between Mr. Clay and General Taylor, and may account for some of the remarkable sentiments put forth a few days afterwards in the celebrated letter of the General, to the editor of the Richmond Republican, particularly those contained in the fol-

lowing passage of it:lowing passage of it:—

"Secondly—I do not design to withdraw my name if Mr. Clay be the nominee of the whig national convention—and, in this connection. I beg permission to remark that the statements which have been so positively made in some of the northern prints, to the effect that should Mr. Clay be the nominee of the whig national convention, I had stated that I would not suffer my name to be used, are not correct, and have no foundation in any oral or written remark of mine. It has not been my intention, at any moment, to change my position, or to withdraw my name from the canvass, whoever may be the nominee of the national convention, either of the whig or democratic party."

Every one was surprised at reading this letter when it was multished, but its securiors.

when it was published; but its sentiments seem to be now explained by the revelations which we make of the private correspondence which took place between these distinguished gentlemen, only a few days previously, on the same question. The position of Mr. Clay and General Taylor is irreconcileably hostile, and that position will soon b assumed by their respective friends, in the whig convention and out of it, and the consequences will probably be not only fatal to Mr. Clay, but hat this matter.

sardous towards General Taylor's homination by that convention.

Let us look at the position of things. The riva ry between General Taylor and Mr. Clay, commencing between themselves, is already spreading all around through the ranks of the whig party, throughout the country. Mr. Clay will have in the Philadelphia convention over one hundred supporters, who will stick to him at all hazards, and who, if they can't get him nominated, will certainly do the best they can to dislodge General Taylor, and make him do what he did not do in the battle-field of Buena Vista-that is, surrender at discretion At all events, the chances now are that there will be a violent and bitter contest in the whig convention, and that the strength of Mr. Clay, in that event, will be at least sufficient to prevent any cordial union of the elements in favor of General Taylor, or ultimately to settle down on a third candidate. Now, who is that third candidate to be ? From the appearances of the political horizon, and the arrangements making among the private and special friends of General Scott, we have every reason to believe that old Chippewa, or old Fuss and Feathers, or whatever else he may be called, will be a very prominent man before the convention in less than three weeks; and the chances are, that if the New England delegates work their cards as they appear to be doing, Gen. Scott may yet be the nominee of the whig convention. Now, although General Scott, from his hasty soup correspondence, has made himself the laughing stock of politicians throughout the country, yet it may be doubted very much whether, if he should go before the masses of the people, that would affect him much in the material part of voting. Gen. Scott is a hero, beyond question, on the battle field. He may be silly in writing letters, and in courts martial and courts of inquiry; but in right down hard knocks, in regular fighting, there can be no mistake but that he has courage, capacity, and talent; and these are precisely the qualifications which sink deepest into the public mind, and make the most secure lodgments in that quarter. The mass of the community may ridicule his letters; but they still can do him justice in the article of voting, and, in that respect, we think he will stand as well as any other man, although the politicians may find him hard to deal with in any way.

Such is the position of things at this moment. If the correspondence between Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor should be brought out, as we think it will before many weeks are over, it will increase the bitter hostility between the friends of those two gentlemen, and tend still further to drive the whig convention into the nomination of some third man; and this man would probably be General Scott. On the other hand, if the democratic convention should nominate Mr. Polk, and turn out the barnburners, these latter chaps having already shown a strong liking for General Taylor, and should they take him up and make him their candidate, we should not at all be surprised to see the democratic party throughout the country abandon the regular nomination, and rally under the flag of the barnburners in support of General Taylor against General Scott, and make the regular Baltimore convention as regular an abortion as the famous Tyler convention a few years ago. In that case, it would be the prettiest fight imaginable-General Taylor on one side, and General Scott on the other-the mass of the democracy rallying under General Taylor, and the mass of the whigs rallying under General Scott.

Such would make it a capital fight, and just such a fight as we would like to see. We really hope and trust that it will come to that point.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS .- We have received from the Hon. T. B. King a printed report on the above subject, reported by him to the House of Representatives, from the Committee on Naval Affairs. The object of this report is, as it says, to propose a line of steamers to China, from some port on our Pa-cific seaboard. The report before us first goes into an enquiry into the question, "what ports in Oregon and California are best suited for the future rendezvous of our marine?" It next proceeds. before having settled this question, to give an account of our whaling trade on the long coast of the Pacific. It then refers to the trade with China, and gives some extracts from treaties entered into with China, showing the position in which we now stand with that country. It then gives an account of the state of the British trade with China, compared with the American; and having discussed this matter pretty fully, concludes it with the following important remarks:-

following important remarks:—

"It is quite clear, therefore, that the great field for American enterprise and skill, in our intercourse with China, lies in the adaptation of our cotton fabrics to the wants and tastes of the Chinese.

"We have seen that Great Britain now supplies China with raw cotton and cotton manufactures to more than twice the amount of the balance of trade against us, in her favor. This trade properly belongs to the United States, and the difference of exchange between Canton and London, which operates as a discriminating duty, or bounty, of at least six per cent in favor of American imports, is adding our manufacturers and shippers to compete successfully with their British rivals. When the superiority of American fabrics shall have been fully tested by the Chinese, there can be but little doubt that the demand for them will increase to the full amount of her exports from China, whatever they may be. The balance of trade against us shows an opening for an increased export to that country of our products and manufactures, without disturbing the laws of trade, to the amount of more than \$10,000,000 which our cotton and cotton fabrics ought to supply, in place of those of Great Britain and India. It is not to be supposed, however, that our commercial inter-course with that vast empire will be limited to a conwhich our cotton and cotton fabrics ought to supply, in place of those of Great Britain and India. It is not to be supposed, however, that our commercial intercourse with that vast empire will be limited to, or controlled by, the present amount of exports from it. As
we have said, our commerce with that country possesses the elements of indefinite expansion. Our great staple, cotton, in a raw or manufactured state, together
with lead, ginseng, and other commodities, afford the
materials on our part, for which China may exchange
her teas, raw silk, and an infinite variety of articles of
taste and luxury. Certainty and rapidity of intercourse are now only wanted to bring these two great
nations nearer together, to give them a more perfect
knowledge of each other, develope their resources, and
build up a commerce more extensive than has probably
ever heretofore existed between two nations. The improved condition of our relations with that country, under the new treaties, and the extension of our territorial possessions to the Pacific, have placed it in our power
ultimately to communicate with China almost as rapidly as we now do with Europe."

To accomplish this communication, the report
states that "we must extend telegraphic wires

states that "we must extend telegraphic wires across the continent and establish a line of steamers from San Francisco or Monterey to Shanghai and Canton." We are from hence led to conclude that these ports were decided upon as the proper rendezyous, though the question taken up for inquiry being dropped in the middle, and a diversion mad to Great Britain, China, &c., we have been left in the dark on the subject. The report then goes on to examine into the practicability and utility of the two things which it before stated must be done in order to accomplish the communication

Having for this purpose discussed the question of the various routes, the report concludes with four joint resolutions, intended to authorize by law the proposed establishment of steamers commun cating with China and the Sandwich Islands.

It will be perceived that this report, which occur pies 16 octavo pages, undertakes to touch upon subjects so many and so great, that to discuss them al properly would fill 16 volumes. This may be called crowding," a fault which is very pernicious both in business and literature. An appendix is added on the various routes. On the whole, this report on this interesting subject would be much more effective if it had not attempted too much at once. We are glad, however, of its recommendations, and hope the joint resolutions for the establishment of the steamers will be passed immediate ly, in spite of the diffuseness and confusion of the report.

COMMON COUNCIL.-Will the Board of Assistants meet to-morrow evening, and settle their late quarrel, which has already given them a fame, that will waft their names down to posterity? The tax-payers, and citizens in general, feel some anxiety i

THE RUSS PAVEMENT. - The "cerate question! repounded in Mayor Havemeyer's inaugural mesage, in relation to the practicability of expeditions emoval of this pavement, in cases of leakage. occasioned by the bursting of water pipes, has been satisfactorily settled in favor of this admirable pavement. On vesterday a leakage found its way up through the foundation, or concrete, of the pavement lately laid down in the vicinity of this office, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. This burst occurred when there was no provision made for taking out the pipes, and consequently it has proved more favorable to the works; and in half an honr after the workmen were informed of the burst or leakage, they had the pavement removed. We should also state, that here there was no section for a lateral pipe to any of the neighboring buildings, conveying the Croton water, and it was not in such a place, then, where the public could expect that the pavement could be taken up readily. Here, too, was a place where no rupture was expected, and consequently no preparation was made for such accident. Look, also, at a permanent work of this character, which will of course require a little more labor than the ordinary, old, useless and expensive system; but this should not weigh a feather in the balance, where a work of such incalculable advantage is in question. We congratulate Mr. Russ on having thus so thoroughly satisfied the public mind on this matter; and as the public feeling in favor of the work has been so thoroughly and unequivocally expressed, and this question been now solved, and placed be wond all doubt and cavil, we trust to see speedy and earnest action on the subject, so as to give our citizens the full advantages of so desirable a pubic improvement-at all events, in the leading

thoroughfares of our rapidly improving city. ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCES. - The princes of Germany, having very likely a preseniment of their fall, have all learned professions which will certainly be very useful to them before

ong. Here they are. The Emperor of Austria has great skill in ma nufacturing sealing wax. The King of Prussia draws splendid and witty caricatures, and may now draw his own. The King of Saxony is a distinguished botanist. The King of Bavaria is a remarkable poet. The Grand Duke of Baden is an excellent shot, and rivals the most experienced gamekeepers of his estates. He can fill his own pot. The Duke of Hesse-Cassel is a great earthenware maker, and the princes of the Cobourg family are celebrated for propagating the species. It emains to be seen whether the Germans will allow these sovereigns to exercise the professions which they have been taught by nature.

NORTHERN ABOLITIONISTS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES .- We direct the attention of our readers to the article in this day's paper, from the Savannah Republican, with the above heading. The summary measures adopted towards the individual in question, were perfectly justifiable under the circumstances, and are the only remedy left to the South to protect themselves in their constitutional

STILL ANOTHER LETTER FROM GENERAL TAYLOR. -Brantz Mayer, of Baltimore, has received a letter from Gen. Taylor. It was in reply to an address and resolutions issued by a Taylor meeting, held on the 20th March:-

BATON ROUGE, La., May 1, 1848.

Dear Sir—I have by this day's mail received a copy (duplicate) of your letter of March 21, with an enclose copy of the proceedings of a meeting held by the citizens of Baltimore who are friendly to my election to be President.

zens of Baltimore who are friendly to my election to the Fresidency.

The political sentiments embraced in the preamble and resolutions adopted at that meeting, I rejoice to say, meet with my cordial approval and assent. No movements in any part of the country, having the ob-ject to offer testimonials of honor and respect towards myself, or to advocate my election to the Fresidency, have caused in me more lively pleasure, or demand more my gratitude.

wore my gratitude.
You will please do me the favor to make known my acknowledgments to the citizens of Baltimore for the unexpected and unmerited honors they have conferred upon me, in such manuer and terms as you may deem nost proper.

They are obligations which, should the votes of the

country be cast in my favor, it will most surely be my endeavor to redeem to themselves and to all the people endeavor to redeem to themselves and to all the people of our country.

I must be permitted to add, that, as they have, with so much considence, placed my name in nomination before the country on their own responsibility, free from party action and the exaction of pledges from myself, i shall serve them strictly as a constitutional and not as a party President (in the event aiready alluded to)—and as my ability will permit.

Please accept my thanks for the kind sentiments you have, in forwarding the proceedings of the meeting, been pleased to express to me.

With sentiments of cordial respect and regard, your most obedient servant.

Z. TAYLOR.

BRANTZ MAYER, Esq., Secretary Public Meeting i

Sporting Intelligence.

THE RACES .- Next week will be a gay one to the lovers of the turf, and preparations are making in all quarters for the carnival. Should the weather prove favorable to-day, no doubt great numbers who are interested in the coming sports of the week over the Union will visit the grounds in the afternoon to wit ness the various horses take their exercising gallops Everything is favorable for a large turn out during the days of racing: the appearance of the country now is very beautiful—the grass extremely green, the trees in full foliage, the air exhilirating, and the flowers in great profusion, adorning with their gay colors the beauty of the landscape. With these inducements, added to the fact of a surety of witnessing contentions for prizes, by horses the finest and fleetest in the land, it is not too nuch to predict that the coming meeting will be brilliantly attended. The stables of Mr. Laird, we understand, arrived yesterday, and persons visiting the Union this afternoon will have an opportunity of judging of their capabilities while witnessing their exercising runs.

Americus and Black Hawk.—The great trotting match to take place on Monday for \$2000, three mile heats, between the above named celebrated trotters, is creating more excitement than it were possible to believe such an event could produce. Strangers are already flocking into the city to witness the affair, and from appearances, there will be a larger attendance at the Union on Monday than was ever-before called together to witness a trotting match. Both horses are well, and are expected to appear at the zeore A No. 1. Americus last night was slightly the favorite. the days of racing : the appearance of the country

Political Intelligence

Political Intelligence.

Legislature of Maise.—This body met at Augusta on the 10th inst., and was organized by appointing Calcb Ayer, President of the Senate; Daniel D. Pike, Secretary; Rev. John H. Ingraham, Chaplain, and B. F. Cutter, Messenger. In the House of Representatives. Hugh D. McLellan was elected Speaker; Samuel Belcher, Clerk; Rev. A. Kalloch, Chaplain, and Philip Phillips, Messenger. On the 11th the Legislature filled the vacancies in the Senate, electingall the democratic candidates in the unrepresented districts. A vacancy in the Cumberland district, occasioned by the death of Mr. Morse, sis yet to be filled;—Messrs. Hall and and Doughty, whigs, being the constitutional candidates. The committee on the vote for Governor reported that Governer Dana had 33,429; Mr. Bronson, 42,246; Mr. Fessenden, 7332; all others, 277; and that Gov. Dana had over all others, 2544.

A Sios.—The following, Says the Louisville Demo.

A Sion.—The following, says the Louisville Demo-eral, is the result of the vote taken on board the steamer Paris, on her trip from St. Louis to Pittsburgh, May 4. 1845.—Clay. 24; Taylor, 4; democratic nomi-nee, 48. Number of cabin passengers, 76.

nee, 48. Number of cabin passengers, 76.

Maryland Delegates to the Whig National Convention.—Of the delegates elected to the national convention Messrs. Underwood, Jenifer, Groom, Ashley, Coale and Tilghman are Clay, and Messrs. Platt, Richardson, and Hambledon, Taylor men.

Virginis.—The Washington Union has returns from all the counties in Virginia except four—Lee, Pocahonias, Roanoke and Scott; which are all supposed to have elected democrats. If so, the account will stand as follows: Last House of Delegates, 7 whig majority; next house, 15 democratic majority. Last Senate, 16 democratic majority. Next Senate, 12 democratic majority.

General Worth.

General Worth.

THURSDAY MORNING.

To the Editor of the Herald of this morning, has some inaccuracies in relation to Gen. Worth, Worth is a native of Edgarton, Massachusetts. With his parents he removed to Hudson, in this State, when a child. At the age of seventeen he went to Albany, as a clerk to Messrs.—. In his twentieth year his employers obtained a situation for him in the military family of Maj. Gen. Morgan Lewis as his private secretary. On Gen. Lewis' movement to the north. Worth obtained his permission to become a volunteer aid to Gen. Boyd, at the battle of Chrystier's Fields, where he behaved most gallantly, (See Boyd's dispatches to the Secretary of War.) For this good conduct, Mr. Madison forwarded to him a commission as second lieutenant, and he was ordered to the Niagara frontier, where he always distinguished himself, and was severely wounded at the battle of Chippoway. He was an aid of Gen. Scott.

His enlistment as a private soldier is entirely untrue.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

A tin mine has just been discovered twenty-three niles from Baltimore, Md. William Merryman is the

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE. THETTETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1848.

The Senate convened at the usual hour, when the Vice President resumed his seat and called it to order. Prayer was offered up by the Roy. Mr. Sheer, the Chaplain. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration

lain. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the morning business.

NoLUNTEERS FOR YUCATAN.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAYIS, of Mississippi, presented the petition of Col. King, of New York, to be received by the Government, with the services of a regiment to be raised by him in said State, to aid Yucatan, or to be permitted to go there on their cown account.—It was duly received and referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. DAYTON, of New Jersey, offered a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate the amount of iron and coal imported into the United States, from July, 1847, to the 1st May, 1848.

St May, 1848.

CONSUL FOR MUSCAT.

Mr. HANNEGAN. of Indiana, offered a resolution, instructing the committee on foreign relations, to enquire into the expediency of establishing a Consulate at Muscat, upon the same footing as the Consulate to the Barbary Powers, which was laid over.

INTERNATIONAL RECIPROCITY.

Mr. Dir, of New York, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill in favor of admitting certain articles of produce from Canada into our ports, without duty, on condition that like articles produced in the United States shall be admitted into Canada also without duty, which was read twice.

RELIEF TO YUCATAN.

On motion, the morning business was laid aside, and the bill previously under consideration, for extending aid to Yucatan, was taken up, when Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, being entitled to the floor, rose and addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill

the bill
When he had concluded, the Senate adjourned over
to Monday.

House of Representatives.
The House met at 11 o'clock, and was called to order
by the Speaker. When the journal was read and
approved, some routine business of no general interest
was then transacted.

approved, some routine business of no general interest was then transacted.

Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the regular order of business, which was agreed to, whereupon the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole. Mr. Simms, of South Carolina, in the chair, and Mr. Tucker, of New Hampshire, took up the Slave Indemnity case. This brought out a discussion on slavery, which was characterized by much animation and spirit, and participated in by Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, Mr. Burt, of the same State, and Mr. Chapman, of Maryland, with others.

The slavery discussion was afterwards kept up by Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, and others, in a heated and excited manner, when the Committee rose and reported progress; and the House adjourned to Monday.

Gen. Worth's Position and Prospects for the Presidency.

Washington, May 13, 1848.

Gen. Worth has put in his bid for the presidency. He has written a letter to a member of Congress from Alabama, Mr. Bowden, defining his position on all the questions of public interest. He professes himself a thorough democrat. The letter is said to have been dictated by the commissioners of Mexico, Messrs. Clifford and Sevier, and it is to be published in the Union to-morrow, just in time for the Baltimore convention.

Union to-morrow, Just in state to vention.

Should the General not receive the democratic nomination, he will scarcely have time to write a letter for the whigs before the meeting of their convention in June, unless he has already provided against contingencies by doing so beforehand.

Aqueduct at Freeport, Pa., Burnt.
[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]
PITTSBURG, May 13, 1848.

The Freepert aqueduct, 28 miles above this place, on the Alleghany river. was destroyed by fire last night. Portions of the structure have floated past here this morning. The transportation lines have chartered steamers to convey goods to and fro across the stream, so that no interruption in the travel or transportation of merchandise will take place.

The destruction of the structure announced above, is not so serious an affair as might be imagined. The pecuniary loss, it is supposed, will not exceed fifteen or twenty thousand dollars; and, from the arrangements made, there will be no interruption to trade or travel on the line.

BALTIMORE, May 13-Flour-There is not much do ng in this article, the sales being confined to the ome trade at \$5 75 for Howard street, and \$6 25 for City Mills. Rye Flour is dull, but firm at \$3 75 a \$3 87%. Corn Meal rules steady; sales of 100 barrels at \$2 37% a \$2 50. Wheat, owing to light receipts is somewhat scarce. We note sales of 1000 bushels prime Maryland reds at \$1 38 a \$1 43, and 800 do. white at \$1 42 a \$1 45. Some extra family white sold for \$1 60 Corn is, generally speaking, quiet. The sales are 1500 bushels, including white and yellow at 42 a 50c. Rye s held firm at 75 a 80c. Oats are selling in a small ray at 34 a 36c. Provisions are inactive. We quote mess pork at \$10 12%, and prime at \$8 75. Lard is declining. Groceries are selling in a fair way at steady prices. Whiskey-Sales in barrels at 23%, and hhds. 2216c.

past twenty-four hours:-Flour 2500 barrels; Wheat 2600 bushels : Corn 2700 bushels. Sales of 1500 barrels of flour were made, including Genesee, &c, at \$6 37 1/2 Wheat-Sales of 500 bushels were made (Ge nesee) at \$1 42. Corn-Sales of 2000 bushels were made, consisting of handsome yellow, at 57c. Rye-Sales of 600 bushels were made at 72c. Oats-Sales of

teady, but not active. We note sales of 600 barrels including good western brands, at \$6 62% a \$6 75 Wheat-Transactions are limited, it being held above the views of buyers. Corn remains very firm. We hear of 6,000 bushels white and yellow at 51c a 56c Rye is better; 200 bushels sold at 85c. Oats are less active. We note sales of 1,000 bushels northern at 52c. Active. We note sales of 1,000 bushels northern at 52c Provisions—A good demand for the supply of the regular trade, at firm prices. Whiskey dull and heavy; no

Religious Intelligence.

Calendar.—May 13, Saturday, St. Anselm, BCD; May 14, Sunday, third after Easter, Pat. of St. Joseph; May, 15, Monday, St. Fidelis a Sigmaringa, M; May 16, Tuesday, St. Ubaldus, BC; May 17, Wednesday, St. Paschal Baylon, C; May, 18, Thursday, St. Venantius, M; May 19, Friday, St. Peter Cœlestine, PC; May 20, Saturday, St. Bernardin of Sienna, C.

The people of St. John'a, N. F., have lately been making a valuable contribution of labor to the new eathedral, building there under the superintendence of Bishop Field.

ishop Field.

The Rev. Mr. Concily went to the Pope with the tumerican Envoy sent to invite his Holiness to enter nto diplomatic relations with the States. The Pope epiled: "I shall have great pleasure in entering into elations with so great a nation, more especially with a country in which the government has nothing to fear room the church, nor the church from the government."

The vestry of the Church of the Crucifizion, under he pastoral charge of the Rev. Dr. Schroeder, have unchased the Fresbyterian house of worship, in As-

the pastoral charge of the Rev. Dr. Schroeder, have purchased the Preabyterian house of worship, in Astor Place. Eighth street; and it will be open for divine service to-day, at half past ten o'clock, A. M., and at half past seven, P. M.
At a large meeting, in Chicago, on the 30th April, it was resolved to erect a suitable monument to the late

At a large meeting, in Chicago, on the 30th April, it was resolved to erect a suitable monument to the late Bishop Quarter, and a committee was appointed to receive subscriptions for that purpose.

The Archbishop of Paris has authorised a collection in all the churches of his diocese, in favor of the wives and children of the Poies, who had left France to reconquer the independence of Poland.

The question of the compulsory cellbacy of the Romish priesthood has been mooted in the Diet at President.

mish priesthood has been mooted in the Diet at Pres-burgh, by an egclesiastical member. M. Kossuth re-plied that he was rejoiced to find the subject discussed in such quarters, and that he had received innumera-ble letters from the clergy, complaining of the prohibi-tion.

ble letters from the clergy, complaining of the prohibition.

Bishop Hampden has appointed, as his examining
chapiains, the Rev. Wm. Hayward Cox, Principal of St.
Mary's Hall, Oxford, and Rev. G. Clark, Vicar of Cautley, Yorkshire. Bishop H. was to be installed in Hereford Cathedral, on Wednesday, April 25; and will hold
his first ordination, at Hereford, on Trinity Sunday.

As Bishop of Glasgow, besides the Rev. Mr. Burgh,
the name of the Rev. John Sandiland, for some time
assistant minister of St. John's, Edinburg, is given as
one prominently before the diocese.

The consecration and opening of St. Augustine's
college, Canterbury, is fixed for St. Peter's day next,
June 29.

The consecration and opening of St. Augustine's college, Canterbury, is fixed for St. Peter's day next, June 29.

The Bishop of Cape Town, Dr. Grey, reached his diocess, on Sunday, February 29. His arrival had been anxiously looked for by all parties.

The Rev. Thomas L. Randolph has been received into the diocesse of Rhode Island, with a letter dismissory from the Bishop of Massachusetts, and has taken charge of St. Paul's church. Portsmouth, and the Chapel of the Holy Cross, Middletown.

The Rev. Robert S. T. Lowell has been received into New Jersey, on letters dismissory from the diocese of Massachusetts; and is the missionary in charge of Christ church, a free mission church, in Newark.

Rev. Benjamin M. Miller has resigned the charge of Trinity church, Mobile, and become Rector of St. Paul's church, Columbus, Lowndes county, Mississippi.

FIRE ON THE RAILROAD. -As the merchandise

Fire on the Railroad.—As the merchandise train from Boston was coming in about half past 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, a large platform car, containing eighty bales of cotton, being next to the engine, the cotton was discovered to be on fire, when in the deep cut of Davenport's Hill, between West India lane and the Common Pasture road. The train was stopped, and two or three cars behind, also containing cotton, as well as all the other rear cars, were detached and pushed back. The locomotive came in and gave the alarm, and the engines endeavored to reach the spot; but owing to the great difficulty of access to that point in the road, and the distance from water, it was found impossible to save any portion in a condition worth working. The cotton was good for the care of the condition working. The cotton was good for the care of the ca point in the road, and the distance from water, it was found impossible to save any portion in a condition worth working. The cotton was good fair Mobile for the Bartlet Mills, worth at present prices 9% cents per lb, and the 80 bales destroyed, cost \$3.000. The two cars burned were probably worth \$100 each. The loss, of course, falls upon the railroad company.—Newbury-port Herald, May 9.

Bowers Theatre.—To-morrow evening we expect to see an old fashioned crowded house at the Bowery, inasmuch as a splendid new drama will then be produced in all the splendor and magnificence for which this theatre is so celebrated. The play is founded on James's celebrated novel of Ehrenstein, which has been received with so much favor by the reading public. The great field for dramatic display which this novel affords, has, welunderstand, been fully taken advantage of by the adapter, and all the supernatural as well as natural incidents will be represented with the utmost fidelity to the original work. Messrs. Marshail, Dyott, Clarke, Tilton, Burke, &c., and Mesdames Abbott, Jordan, and Phillips, take the principal characters; therefore, the acting is in good hands. The farce of "The King and I" will be acted previous to the drama. We have no doubt that the patrons of the Bowery will rally by the thousand to-morrow night, as this new piece will be equal in getting up and interest to any over produced in the palmiest days of the Bowery.

Chatham Theatre.—The grand romantic tale of CHATHAM THEATRE.—The grand romantic tale of

the Fire Fiend," was represented here last evening, with excellent effect, and by a full and effective cast. Ondine, the spirit of the waters, by Mrs. G. Jones, Loto, a water nymph, by Miss Deloraine, and Khule-Loto, a water nymph, by Miss Deloraine, and Khulebom, the fire fiend, by Mr. W. Taylor, were well personated. Mr. Hield, as Sir Huldebrand, well sustained the part, and Winans as Master Lapwig Frog, was, as usual, humorous in the character. The martial exercise and march of Amazons, was a very imposing feature in the performance, Miss Deloraine acting as chieftainess of the guard. All well equipped with their shields, swords and helmits, they went through their evolutions with a degree of skill and precision that would be considered worthy of a company of our best drilled troops, had they been on parade. The "word of command" was given by Miss D. in true military style. This will be repeated on to-morrow evening, together with "New York as it is," now being in the fifth week of its performance; also the "Scaled Warrant." The attractions put forth here nightly draw jam houses, and the improved appearance of the theatre, together with the talents of the company, and the excellent management, have all materially tended to give this popular theatre a prominent position amongst our principal places of evening recreation in this city.

Christy's Minstreels have concluded another most

evening recreation in this city.

Christy's Minstrel have concluded another most successful week. Their career is the most remarkable one that has ever been the lot of any one band of singers, and what is more, they are just in the midst of it, as they are as crowded every evening as they were during their first month. This is their eighth.

Ing their first month. This is their eighth.

CASTLE GARDEN.—Summer has come, at least it ought to be here, as the season has commenced at Castle Garden, the most magnificent hall if the Union. To-night a concert of sacred music will be given by Lothian's celebrated Brass Band,—and a promenade around the piazzas of this unrivalled place, while listening to the strains of music, will be a treat, indeed, after the long series of winter weather which we have happily left behind us.

hind us.

Mr. Dempster's concert to-morrow evening, at the Tabernacle, will be one of the attractions of the week. He will introduce a great number of his most favorite songs, and we doubt not that he will have a crowded house to listen to him.

Melobeon.—This house is pursuing a most successful course, and deservedly so, as it is a most orderly and genteel place of amusement.

Palmo's Opera House.—The illustrated pictures are still continued at this house. They are handsomely got up.

got up.

Major General Tom Thums takes the field to-morrow, and will make his bow to a New-York audience, by whom it is expected he will be received with much empressment. He is a dear little fellow—at least, so say the ladies who have seen him, and so will all say next week. It is said that Mrs. Warner intends retiring from the management of Marylebone theatre immediately on the termination of Mr. Macready's engagement after Paster. Meyerbeer has just left Paris, on his return to Ber-

Easter.

Meyerbeer has just left Paris, on his return to Berlin.

Verdi has also left the French capital for Milan.

For the last two Sundays, at several of the churches at the west end of the town, there has been an unusual display of loyalty within the sacred edifices. "God save the Queen" has been performed on the organ as a voluntary at the conclusion of divine service, most of the congregation remaining to the close. At Trinity Church, Gray's Inn road, where the London Choir Association assemble, Mr. Surman, the well known and talented organist's performances of this voluntary, has excited admiration.

A letter from Paris states that the first gratuitous performance at the Theatre National took place on Sunday last. The audience was mostly composed of the working classes, dressed in their holiday clothes, amidst which were to be seen a few blouses. The Muette di Portici" was as might be expected, encored. The opera, following the example of the Theatre de la Republique, is lowering its prices, and a new scheme of free admission is establishing, by which an individual may, for 50 francs (20), obtain admission on every night's performance throughout the year, to the best places in the house. This can never last; but, in spite of the unexampled depressed state of theatricals, as well as everything else here, M. Roqueplan has obtained the "privilege" of continuing the Grand Opera open during the summer, under the title of "Grand Opera open during the summer, under the title of "Grand Opera open during the summer, under the title of or Grand Opera open during the summer, under the title of or Grand Opera open during the summer, under the title of or Grand Opera open during the summer, under the title of or Grand Opera open during the summer, under the title of or Grand Opera open during the summer, under the title of or or or or of the calaim, from late of March to the lat of Oct. in the present year, to the tax or assessment of one per cent on the total receipts for which seizures had been made on the "caution

Mr. Aldridge, the African tragedian, will appear at the Liverpool Theatre, Liverpool, in the Easter week. Mr. Mackay, the celebrated Scotch comedian, and admired portrayer of the comic characters in Sir Walter Scott's novels, has announced his retirement from the stage. He is now performing at Edinburgh for twelve nights, after which he will take a provincial tour, and then take his farewell benefit at Edinburgh. On dit, that a series of promenade concerts will be given at Exeter Hall during the summer, and that Labitaky has been engaged as conductor, with a band of fifty performers selected from the orchestras of the two Italian Opera houses.

Henry Russell has just returned from a most successful tour through the provinces. He has taken Sadler's

Italian Opera house.

Henry Russell has just returned from a most successful tour through the provinces. He has taken Sadler's Wells Theatre, where he will give his entertainment, consisting of all his new compositions, in addition to the old and popular favorites.

Review of New Publications. Napoleon and the Marsials of the Empire, 2 vols., Carey & Hart, Philadelphia.—This is a very in-teresting work, and ably written, giving proof of sound judgment, and impartial discrimination in the writer. PUNGMENTAL STATUTES FOR THE TEMPORAL GOVERNMENT OF THE STATES OF THE CHURCH, by Pope Plus IX.—This work has been sent to us from Rome; it is the constitution, as drawn up by the Pope, and presented to the people. In the present state of things in that country, it is perhaps as much as could be given, and the best that could be done by Pius IX.

Message of the Government of Buenos Ayres to the Twenty-Fifth Legislature.—This document has been sent on to us from our correspondent, W. A. Harris, Esq., of Buenos Ayres. It contains the usual topics of finance, domestic, foreign relations, &c., and, like most of these documents, is too long.

POOCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SO-CIETY, New York, Van Norden.—A monthly account of the doings of one of our most learned, liberal and useful societies.

LIFE OF GENERAL QUITMAN-Washington: Ritchie

LIFE OF GENERAL QUITMAN—Washington: Ritchie and Heiss.—Very interesting, not only as a personal history of this brave general, but as a portion of the history of the great American conquest of Mexico.

THE SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW—Charleston. S. C.: Burgess and James.—A good quarterly is a desideratum in American literature. This Review does not, as yet, fully supply it. Do they look out for talent, and pay it well! If not, they cannot get up a good review.

WERBER'S HIGH SCHOOL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY— New York: Huntington and Savage, Pearl street.—An excellent, useful and indispensable book to many, well got up, and one of the best of the kind we have seen. A THEORY OF EQUALITY, OR THE WAY TO MAKE EVERY MAN ACT HONESTLY. By John Campbell. J. B. Perry, Philadelphia. There is only one word in our language, we are acquainted with, fit and proper to characterize this and similar Fourierite, Tom Paineite productions,—that word is—"humbug."

DE Bow's Commercial Review of the South and West. New-Orleans: DeBow, Camp st.—An able, well written periodical. The literary department shows great talent. We hope the South gives encouragement to a work which does it honor.

POPULAR LIBRARY OF INSTRUCTION.

THE RED BREAST.—From the German of C. Von Schmid.—New-York: Edward Dunigan, Fulton st.—A very neat and pretty book for children, with highly finished wood cuts. We only wish booksellers would employ as translators persons of education, who understand English. Instead of using the English idiom, "I would give any thing to have." the translator uses the German idiom, "there is nothing I would not give to have." This is an awkward translation.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HARBOR AND RIVER CONVENTION, HELD AT CHICAGO JULY 5th, 1847.

VINDICATION OF THE FREE BANKING STSTEM.—By L. Bonnefou, xNew-York, J. Bell.—Another attempt to improve the paper system. The basis proposed by the author is, we believe, sound and practicable. EcLogy or John Q. Adams, by Edward Everett. Boston: Dutton & Co.—Eloquent, laudatory, brilliant, partial, it is the judgment of a man on one who is gone to a higher and truer judgment.

to a higher and truer judgment.

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, for April, 1848.
We see the name of our old friend, Dr. Jones, still on
the cover; we believe he died since April at Washington. This is a useful work, indispensable to the curious in mechadics, and to the lookers-out for new
inventions, as well as to inventors themselves. We
wish we had in New York a similar institute, conducted
with equal liberality and talent.

THE JEWISH CHRONICLE, by the Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews.—Truth obliges us to say that this is a poor affair. These Christians have more need of conversion themselves than the Jews.

"Physician, heal thyself," is the best advice we can give them.

New Horsts,—There are at this time several magnificent liotels in course of erection in the city, two of which are on Broadway. The large granite building, at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street, is undergoing alteration, and with the additions which are being built, will make it inferior in point of comfort and magnificence, to no hotel in the Union. D. Howard Esq., of hotel notoriety, will be the proprietor, and is sparing no pains nor expense to make it the most pleasant house of entertainment in the city. An addition of seventy-five feet, fronting on Chambers street, is now rapidly progressing, which is to be five stories high. The front, on Broadway, will be one hundred and fifty feet deep, with the main entrance in the centre. The central fifty feet will be raised to six stories high, and the wings five stories; the main entrance to pass to the office in the rear, one hundred and twenty-five feet long, by twenty feet wide and twenty feet high, and lighted by a beautiful dome. The ladies' and gentlemen's dining saloons, and parlors, will be fitted in a style superior to anything of the kind in the country. The proprietor contemplates, as soon as possible, extending the front on Broadway to Reade street, covering the entire front of the block, when it will be equal in size to the Astor House, and capable of accommodating three hundred and fifty persons. Mr. Howard has been long and favorably known as a polite and energetic host, but has, for the last three years, been in private life, in consequence of an agreement entered into when he disposed of the Howard House, at the corner of Broadway and Howard streets. That time having expired, he is now busily engaged in fitting up the New Howard House, and comfortable quarters as can be found.

The American Hotel, at the corner of Broadway and Barclay street, is also undergoing renovation. The building has been raised a story and attic, and will be contemplated by the owner to fit it up in a very magnificent style. It will be conducted under the proprietors

Boston.

THE STREETS.—The recent rains have fully shown the miscrable manner in which the streets have been kept for the past year. The enormous expenditure of money, appropriated by the Corporation, for the purpose of keeping the streets clean, was most injudiciously disbursed, for the public thoroughfares are now in the worst possible condition. They were very frequently swept, but left as bad as before, the hard mud which was pressed to the paving being left. In some places, particularly in Chatham street, the filth has laid so long that a decomposition has taken place, and the stench renders that great business thoroughfare extremely disagreeable. The late Common Council passed an ordinance to have the streets cleaned in future by contract, thereby hoping to relieve the city of the major part of that burthensome tax, and for which heretofore, no good results have followed. Whether the present Corporation will give out the whole in a single contract, or divide the city into districts, remains yet to be seen; but there should be some measures taken to have justice done by those who do the work, and not have the city constantly filled with mud and filth, and, as a natural consequence from such a condition, with epidemics and contagions of every character.

The Weathers.—The weather yesterday was quite pleasant the sky having header for the street of the cleaner the sky having header for the street of the street of the contagions of every character.

THE WEATHER.—The weather yesterday was quite pleasant, the sky having been clear for the greater part of the day. Towards evening, however, as has been the case every day for the past week, the weather was unpleasant, and the sky obscured by heavy clouds, promising another storm.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—A fire broke out between twelve and one o'clock this morning, near the South Ferry, Brooklyn, which was still burning at the hour of our

roing to press.

New Yoax Post Office.—We had the curiosity, the other day, to make some enquiries of Mr. Monson, the very worthy and efficient Assistant Postmaster, respecting the financial operations of this most important branch of the government; and were surprised to learn, that for a period of little less than three years, namely, from June, 1845, to the presenttime, there has been paid into the United States treasury, on account of the Post Office Department, the large sum of \$605,000. This is exclusive of all the expenses of the office, such as clerk hire, rent, &c. Some idea may be formed of the quantity of small change set affoat among the people, by this establishment, when the fact is stated, that \$1000. In dimes, half dimes, and pennies, have to be procured weekly for the convenience of the office in the collection of postages.

Police Intelligence.

Charge of Perjury.—Under this head we noticed in last Thursday's Heraid the arrest of John Sniffin and Elias T. Harris, on a charge preferred against them by Otis T. Peters, who accused them of swearing falsely before Judge Ulshoeffer, to certain matters material in a case then pending before that court. On the case being fully investigated before Justice Osborne yesterday, the evidence was found to be entirely insufficient to sustain the charge; therefore Messrs. Sniffin and Harris were honorably discharged from the charge. We understand that legal steps will now be taken by Mr. Sniffin against Mr. Peters, for false imprisonment, &c.

Mr. Sniffin against Mr. Peters, for false imprisonment, te.

Marvin McNulty.—Mr. Charles Vyse entered a complaint yesterday, before Justice Blakely, against Marvin McNulty, their former clerk, charging him with forging two cheeks of that firm, one for \$1000 and the other for \$1500. He was committed to prison in default of bail, by the above magistrate.

Sicaling a Cart.—A man called Charles Ackley was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a cart, valued at \$50, the property of Peter Lutz, No. 528 4th street. Locked up for trial by Justice Timpson.

Desperate Mike arrested again.—Officers Owens and Connelly arrested yesterday a fellow called Michael Burke alias "Desperate Mike," on a charge of stealing a silver watch from James Kearnan, residing in Brooklyn. Mike is an escaped convict from Blackwell's Island, and when arrested he made a desperate fight; the officers being compelled to knock him down with a club. before taking him a prisoner. Justice Lothrop locking him up for trial.

Cincuit Court. May 12.—Before Judge Hurlburt.

—Carpenter vs. Sheldon—The evidence in this cause was closed on Thursday evening. Mr. Jordan commenced summing up this morning, and occupied the Court until three o'clock, when a recess was taken until five. After the recess, Mr. Joseph L. White commenced his defease which the commenced his defease when the commenced his defease the commenced summing th taken until five. After the recess, Mr. Joseph L. White commenced his address to the Jury on the part of the plaintiff, in the course of which he made some very stringent remarks on Mr. George Bowman, one of the counsel for the defendants, in regard to tampering with the witnesses in the prosecutions instituted by the defendant against Carpenter, for which the present action has been brought. Mr. Bowman stood up and told Mr. White that his assertions were false, and appealed to the Court. Mr. White then desisted, but after some time renewed his comments. Bowman again interrupted blim and said he lied. Mr. White turned round and asked Bowman did he give him the lie. Bowman replied that he did, and that he would repeat it, if Mr. White did not withdraw his offensive expressions. A souffle then ensued. Officers Norris and Bloom, who happened to be in Court, interfered and put a stop to it. The Judge stopped Mr. White from proceeding with his address, and ordered Mr. Blunt to finish the summing up on the part of the plaintiff; and also made an order that Mr. White and Mr. Bowman should appear in Court to-morrow, (this morning.) at 10 o'clock, to be examined touching a contempt of Court. Mr. Blunt then proceeded with his address. The cause will be given to the jury to-morrow.

CIRCUIT COURT, May 13.—Before Justice Hurlbut.— Charles Carpenter vs. Wm. Sheldon, and als.—The fracas which occurred, on Friday evening, between Mr Joseph L. White and Mr. Geerge Bowman, two mem

Joseph L. White and Mr. Geerge Bowman, two mem-bers of the bar, engaged on opposite sides, having been announced in the mgrning papers, and that the parties were ordered to attend at 10 o'clock, to answer for a were ordered to attend at 10 o'clock, to answer for a contempt, the court-room, from an early hour, was crowded with members of the bar avd the citizens generally, to witness the proceedings, and to ascertain what steps the court would take for the vindication of its dignity from the outrage committed by the two gentlemen in its presence. At 10 o'clock, Judge Huribut entered the court-room, and took his seat on the bench, Messrs. White and Bowman having entered some time before, and taken their seats within the bar. A delay of near an hour took place, after the opening of the court, in consequence of the absence of one of the jurors. At length, the judge called upon counsel to consent to take the verdict from the jurors present. Counsel for the defendant declined, and a farther pause followed. The absent juror at last arrived, and a sealed verdict was handed up to the judge; upon opening which it appeared that the jury had found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff against the defendants, Sheldon, Pierson, Freeland, Cram, Lynch, and Theodore G. Cowles, for \$5000, and acquitted the other defendants. After the verdict was recorded, the court commanded silence, and proceeded to remark that at the close of the cause yesterday, at about 9 o'clock in the evening, an unfortunate occurrence transpired at the bar, and in the presence of the court, which should have been dealt with on the spot; but for the circumstances that this tedious trial was pending, and nearly ready to be submitted to the jury. The court with a view to relieve the jury, who had sat here for twenty-one days, and that the cause might be disposed of before Sunday, allowed it to proceed; but directed that the parties should appear at this bar, at 10 o'clock this morning, to answer for the contributed or the parties and witheresse, and such an amount of epithets applied or them to character, and upheld by such evidence, and such language used both in regard to the parties and witnesses, and such an amount of epithets applied or them by the counsel on ea were ordered to attend at 10 belove, the contempt, the court-room, from an early hour, was crowded with members of the bar and the citizens generally and to ascertain and excitement in the parties concerned, as will justify the court in exercising its powers with leniency on this occasion; but the court takes this opportunity of admonishing counsed, that hereafter, in all cases of a contempt, the court will not allow such a course of conduct to pass with impunity, but will treat it as such, and punish the parties offending accordingly. The statute under which I now proceed, authorizes any judge, in whose presence a contempt has been committed, to inflict a fine of \$250, and imprison the party for not more than thirty days. The Court is also armed with other powers, in addition to those already mentioned, over its officers. If a counsel or attorney of this Court is cuthorized to strike the name of such persen from the rolls of the Court altogether. His Honor then went on to say that the proceedings and testimony developed in this causs, were of the most profligate character, which may have induced counsel on both sides to make commentaries, and use language, that under other circumstances, would be inexcusable; he would, therefore, take these things into consideration along with the infirmities of human nature, as, in his opinion, they induced what followed. Mr. Bowman, his Honor said, was placed in an extraordinary position in regard to the testimony of the wintersean the various exercise. duced what followed. Mr. Bowman, his Honor as was placed in an extraordinary position in regard the testimony of the witnesses on the various prosec-tions against Carpenter, which had given rise to t cause, and Mr. White was indulging in a runni commentary on his conduct, and was not, perha strictly in order; but I will not say, now, whether